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PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE REPORT OF ECLAC FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Note by the secretariat

94-2-203

This report contains a summary of the results obtained in the implementation of the ECLAC programme of work for the biennium 1992-1993.

Following are three tables which provide a synoptic summary of actual programme performance measured in terms of final outputs. The first deals with substantive activities (technical publications, meetings of experts and intergovernmental meetings); the second, with operational or technical cooperation activities, and the third, with the output implementation of programme elements designated by the General Assembly as top priorities.

The tables show that an average overall level of implementation of 93% was achieved.

With regard to substantive activities, only 2% of all the activities programmed for implementation during the 1992-1993 biennium proved impossible to complete and were deferred to the 1994-1995 biennium, while 9% were not carried out for lack of the required extrabudgetary resources (see table 1).

Operational activities, financed in their majority out of extrabudgetary resources and detailed in table 2, recorded a level of implementation of 98%.

Finally, table 3 contains a breakdown of top-priority activities, whose level of implementation was 100%.

As may be seen, the columns in the tables have numbers and short headings, which are defined as follows:

(1) Programmed. Included in the programme budget for 1992-1993.

This refers to outputs cited in the narrative of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,[1] including outputs financed from extrabudgetary resources. It also includes outputs originally programmed for completion during the biennium 1990-1991 but which were not actually completed during that biennium and are shown as having been postponed in the programme performance report for the biennium 1990-1991.[2]

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[1] United Nations, Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1), Official records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6, section 26, New York, 1991.

[2] ECLAC, Programme Performance Report of ECLAC for the Biennium 1990-1991: Note by the secretariat (LC/G.1708(SES.24/11)), Santiago, Chile, 17 February 1992.

(2) Implemented as programmed.

An output is considered to be implemented as programmed if it has been completed within the biennium in conformity with the description in the narrative of the proposed programmed budget for the biennium 1992-1993 referred to above.

(3) Reformulated.

This category includes entries where the output was completed during the biennium 1992-1993 but differed significantly in nature or scope from the indications in the programme narrative in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, although the programme concerned was implemented in conformity with the original programme element. If the reformulation resulted in a shift from one programme element to another, the original output was regarded as terminated or postponed, and the reformulated output was viewed as an addition (see (7) below).

(4) Postponed means that execution was postponed to the following biennium even if it may have commenced.

This category includes all outputs which were expected to be completed and delivered to the final users in the biennium 1992-1993 but were postponed to the biennium 1994-1995.

(5) Terminated.

An output is regarded as terminated if the work related to it did not commence or ceased before a programme was completed and there was no intention of re-commencing the work at some later date.

(6) Additional outputs required by legislation.

Outputs that were requested by legislative decision subsequent to the formulation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

(7) Additional outputs by initiative of the secretariat.

This category includes outputs which, although there is no specific legislative authority for them, other than that cited in the medium-term plan for 1992-1997, have been added on the initiative of programme managers in response to general legislation or other developments.

The percentage implementation rate noted in column (8) is the percentage implementation of the programme as formulated in the programme budget text, i.e., $\frac{2}{7}$ x 100 or the number of outputs implemented as programmed plus the number of outputs implemented but significantly reformulated, as a percentage of the total number of outputs in the programme budget.

Table 1

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Summary analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1992-1993 in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1)

SUBSTANTIVE ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMME	NUMBER OF OUTPUTS							
			Departures from programmed commitments					
						Additional outputs		
	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	By legislative decision	By initiative of secretariat	Percentage of programmes completed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Food and agriculture	4	3			1		1	75
2. Economic development	29	24		1	4			83
3. Economic and social planning	16	14			2			88
4. Industrial, scientific and technological development	19	17			2			89
5. International trade and development financing	43	42			1			98
6. Natural resources and energy	11	8		1	2	3		73
7. Environment and human settlements	9	8			1			89
8. Population	34	26		4	4			76
9. Social development	17	17						100
10. Statistics and economic projections	25	24		1				96
11. Transport	17	17					4	100
12. Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	55	44			11			80
13. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	66	63		1	2			95
Subtotal	**345**	**307**		**8**	**30**	**3**	**5**	**89**

Table 2

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Summary analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1992-1993 in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES a/

PROGRAMME	NUMBER OF PRODUCTS							
			Departures from programmed commitments					
						Additional outputs		
	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	By legislative decision	By initiative of secretariat	Percentage of programmes completed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Food and agriculture	9	9						100
2. Economic development	2	2						-
3. Economic and social planning	61	59			2			97
4. Industrial, scientific and technological development	45	45						100
5. International trade and development financing	13	10			3			77
6. Natural resources and energy	1	1						-
7. Environment and human settlements	5	5						100
8. Population	73	73						100
9. Social development	6	6						100
10. Statistics and economic projections	25	25						100
11. Transport	-	-						-
12. Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	30	30						-
13. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	61	58			3			95
Subtotal	**331**	**323**			**8**			**98**
Total (tables 1 y 2)	**676**	**630**		**8**	**38**			**93**

a/ Including technical assistance missions, courses, seminars and projects.

Table 3

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Summary analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in 1992-1993 in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6/Rev.1)

TOP-PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMME	NUMBER OF PRODUCTS							
			Departures from programmed commitments					
						Additional outputs		
	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	By legislative decision	By initiative of secretariat	Percentage of programmes completed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Food and agriculture	1	1						100
2. Economic development	2	2						100
3. Economic and social planning	2	2						-
4. Industrial, scientific and technological development	1	1						100
5. International trade and development financing	1	1						100
6. Natural resources and energy	1	1						100
7. Environment and human settlements	1	1						100
8. Population	4	4						100
9. Social development	1	1						100
10. Statistics and economic projections	2	2						-
11. Transport	1	1						100
12. Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	20	20						100
13. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	2	2						-
Subtotal	**39**	**39**						**100**

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SOME RECENT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS WHICH REQUIRE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION

Note by the secretariat

94-3-344

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At the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from 21 September to 23 December 1993, the States Members of the Organization adopted a number of resolutions and decisions of special interest to the regional commissions of the United Nations system. The ECLAC secretariat has deemed it advisable to bring some of these to the attention of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its twenty-fifth session.

1. Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities (General Assembly resolution 48/12)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/12, adopted without a vote on 28 October 1993, appears as annex 1 hereto.

In this resolution, the General Assembly renews its commitment to further strengthen international cooperation and substantially increase efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained. At the same time, it reaffirms that the contribution of United Nations programmes and agencies to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action should continue to be coordinated in accordance with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and that States represented in the governing bodies of the programmes and agencies concerned should ensure that their agendas consistently reflect and accord adequate priority to drug control activities.

2. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 48/22)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/22, adopted without a vote on 22 November 1993, appears as annex 2 hereto.

In this resolution, the General Assembly urges the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System.

It also requests both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

3. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (General Assembly resolution 48/27)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/27, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1993, appears as annex 3 hereto.

In this resolution, the General Assembly strongly condemns again the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in this country. It condemns also all attempts to delay or prevent the immediate reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the constitutional President of Haiti. It declares again to be unacceptable any entity arising from this unlawful situation and demands the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as full implementation of the National Constitution, and consequently complete respect for human rights in Haiti.

At the same time, the resolution encourages the Secretary-General to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti in accordance with the Governors Island Agreement; recalls the obligation of all Member States to comply fully and effectively with the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993; and expresses its profound concern for the fate of the Haitian people and reasserts that the Haitian military authorities are fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement. It decides to remain seized of this matter until a solution to the situation is found.

4. World Summit for Social Development (General Assembly resolution 48/100)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/100, adopted without a vote on 20 December 1993, appears as annex 4 hereto.

In this resolution the General Assembly calls upon all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/92, to appoint personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives to participate in the first session of the Preparatory Committee. In addition, it invites all States to contribute generously to the voluntary Trust Fund established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92 for the additional activities required for the preparation and holding of the World Summit for Social Development, particularly the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process. It also invites all States to set up national committees or other arrangements for the World Summit for Social Development and to hold meetings for public debate on the core issues to be addressed by the Summit.

5. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (General Assembly resolution 48/108)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/108, adopted without a vote on 20 December 1993, appears as annex 5 hereto.

The General Assembly calls again upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women

in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment, information and science and technology.

The General Assembly also requests the Commission on the Status of Women, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-eighth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of technologies on women.

In addition, it requests Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries.

6. The situation in Central America: Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (General Assembly resolution 48/161)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/161, adopted without a vote on 20 December 1993, appears as annex 6 hereto.

In the operative part of this resolution, the General Assembly stresses the importance of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States and the Central American countries within the Ministerial Conference in support of the efforts of the Central American countries in their quest for peace, consolidation of democracy and sustained development, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Central American countries with all possible support for the consolidation of peace in the region. It also notes with interest the proposal to convene an international conference for peace and development in Central America, the primary objectives of which would be to assess the status of the peace process, cooperation and technical assistance needs and the financing required for the region to become one of peace, freedom, democracy and development and in this context expresses its satisfaction at the holding of an international technical meeting on Central America at United Nations Headquarters on 16 November 1993, with the participation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America, cooperating countries and international institutions.

7. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (General Assembly resolution 48/162)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/162, adopted without a vote on 20 December 1993, appears as annex 7 hereto.

In annex I of this resolution, the General Assembly, under the heading "Secretariat: the enhanced role and capability of the United Nations Secretariat", affirms that the Secretariat administrative reforms should take into account the intergovernmental agreements on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields with a view better to serve the activities of Member States in the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its

subsidiary bodies. It also states that additional efforts shall be made to improve further the functioning of the United Nations in the field of operational activities. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the present resolution as well as of decisions on financing, including the possibility of considering those matters at a high-level meeting of the Council in 1995 and at the fiftieth session of the Assembly.

8. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolution 48/184)

The full text of General Assembly resolution 48/184, adopted without a vote on 21 December 1993, appears as annex 8 hereto.

In this resolution the General Assembly invites all countries to undertake national strategies and programmes that are, inter alia, gender sensitive, taking into account cultural, religious and social particularities, for the eradication of poverty that involve more active participation of the targeted communities as well as the most vulnerable groups in initiating, implementing, following up and evaluating specific projects.

In addition, it requests the Secretary-General to urge the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the framework of the help they give to developing countries, to strengthen their institutional capacities for implementing their poverty eradication programmes and to adopt a coordinated and integrated approach that includes, inter alia, the role and needs of women, with attention to social services, income generation and the increased participation of local communities.

It also invites preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system, particularly the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to take specific measures and decisions to meet by the early part of the twenty-first century the challenge of the eradication of poverty.

Lastly, it should be noted that the provisional agenda contains an item 14, entitled "Other matters", which mentions other resolutions relating to the work of ECLAC.[1]

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[1] Other General Assembly resolutions having a bearing on the Commission's programme of activities are the following: 48/55, International trade and development; 48/168, Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries; 48/98, Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; 48/171, Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; 48/172, Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries; 48/179, Science and technology for development; 48/186, International Conference on Population and Development; 48/187, International conference on the financing of development; 48/205, Developing human resources for development.

Annex I

48/12. **Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities**

Date: 28 October 1993 Meeting: 42
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/48/L.12

The General Assembly,

Profoundly alarmed by the magnitude of the rising trend in drug abuse, illicit production and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances that threaten the health and well being of millions of persons, in particular the youth, in all the countries of the world,

Deeply concerned by the growth of the drug problem whose combat entails the increase of economic costs for Governments, the irreparable loss of human lives, and threatens the economic, social and political structures of the countries affected by acts of violence,

Deeply alarmed by the growing violence and economic power of the criminal organizations that engage in the production, traffic and distribution of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, which at times places them beyond the reach of the law,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, which decided to hold four high-level plenary meetings to improve international cooperation in the fight against drugs, in accordance with the international treaties on drug control, the Comprehensive and Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,11/ the Global Programme of Action adopted at its seventeenth special session, 12/ on 23 February 1990, and other relevant documents,

Reaffirming that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be accorded a higher priority by Governments, the United Nations and all other relevant national, regional and international organizations,

Noting the existing drug conventions, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, which contain a sound and comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and all relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement these instruments,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community and the unflinching commitment assumed at the highest level by Heads of State and/or Government to increase substantially efforts to achieve coordinated action and set priorities in the international fight against abuse, illicit production and traffic of drugs,

Convinced that, given the magnitude and the global nature of the drug problem, it is indispensable for Governments to increase efforts in order to intensify concerted action and international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility,

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11/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

12/ Resolution S-17/2, annex

Acknowledging that there are obvious links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that the promotion of economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade requires appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support for alternative development activities in the affected areas in those countries,

Acknowledging also the responsibility of Governments in alleviating poverty, reducing the dependency of their citizens on narcotics and narcotics production and enforcing legal measures against narcotics,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the drug menace requires the formulation of new strategies, approaches, objectives and enhanced international cooperation that, respectful of the sovereignty of States, deal more effectively with the international operations of those who get rich through the illegal traffic of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, threatening the stability of many societies in the world,

1. Renews its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increase efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained;

2. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to ratify and to implement fully all provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 13/ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 14/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 15/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; 16/

3. Also calls upon all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in compliance with those international instruments;

4. Underlines the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues;

5. Reaffirms the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system;

6. Calls upon States to take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels;

7. Reaffirms that the contribution of United Nations programmes and agencies to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action should continue to be coordinated in accordance with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, and that States represented in the governing bodies of the programmes and agencies concerned should ensure that their agendas consistently reflect and accord adequate priority to drug control activities;

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994 to examine the status of international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to recommend ways and means to improve such cooperation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth regular session;

13/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

14/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

15/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

9. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness and to recommend to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1995 appropriate adjustments of drug control activities whenever required;

10. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, to consider and make recommendations on the following issues, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and a balanced, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, and without excluding any other aspects that could be addressed:

(a) To reinforce policies and strategies for the prevention, reduction and elimination of illicit demand with particular emphasis on the need for each Government to place a higher priority on treatment, rehabilitation, information and educational campaigns to reduce demand;

(b) To consider ways to strengthen and enhance international anti-drug cooperation in programmes of alternative development to eliminate illicit drug production and trafficking within the framework of sustainable development, with a view to improving living conditions and to contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty;

(c) To review carefully the different aspects of the problem and to recommend to Governments those areas in which updating and harmonizing national laws and regulations may be appropriate;

(d) To strengthen the international fight against international criminal drug organizations, which pose serious threats to the efforts to build and strengthen democracy, maintain sustainable economic growth and protect the environment;

(e) To take into account the situation of transit and producing countries and the crucial role they play in this struggle, with a view to assisting their efforts;

(f) To strengthen international cooperation to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs and other armed criminal groups, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus undermining the democratic institutions of States and violating basic human rights;

(g) To examine the question of penalties for drug traffic-related offences, including money laundering and traffic of arms and to make recommendations thereon;

(h) To increase attention to implementing all provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, with special emphasis on targeting the profits and money-laundering operations of drug traffickers, strengthening interdiction procedures by land, sea and air and enforcing the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

(i) To promote and intensify human resources development, including the implementation of training programmes to deal with illicit demand, supply and trafficking;

(j) To promote and encourage the active involvement of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the various aspects of the drug problem;

(k) To take into consideration, in the course of their work, the recommendations contained in the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action; 17/

11. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution, including to consider the convening of an ad hoc expert group to contribute to the examination of the issues above and to the identification of concrete action-oriented recommendations, and to report on its findings, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

17/ A/48/286.

Annex 2

48/22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

Date: 22 November 1993 Meeting: 60
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/48/L.20

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/13 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, 42/

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which the parties agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have grown stronger in recent years,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

Welcoming the recent decision of the Latin American Council expressing appreciation to the international organizations and other institutions providing support to the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Urges the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

3. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

42/ A/48/409.

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

5. Requests both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex 3

48/27. **The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti**

Date: 6 December 1993 Meeting: 70
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/48/L.35/Rev.1, as orally revised

The General Assembly,

Having considered anew the question entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992 and 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted on the question by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other international forums,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Taking note with satisfaction of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, 64/ MRE/RES.2/91, 65/ MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.5/93, adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, 17 May 1992 and 5 June 1993, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States, as well as resolutions CP/RES.594 (923/92) of 10 November 1992 and CP/SA.968/93 of 18 October 1993, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Taking note of the Governors Island Agreement signed on 3 July 1993 66/ and the New York Pact signed on 16 July 1993, 67/

Noting that, in spite of the efforts of the international community, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been returned to power and democratic order has not been re-established in Haiti in accordance with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement,

Gravely alarmed by the persistence and worsening of flagrant violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, involuntary disappearances, torture and rape, and arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as the refusal to recognize freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Deeply concerned by the multiplication of acts of violence and intimidation against the Government of Haiti, in particular the assassination of the Minister of Justice, François Guy Malary, which have contributed to the withdrawal of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,

Deeply disturbed by the obstacles which continue to oppose deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, sent under Security Council resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, and also by the fact that the Haitian armed forces have failed in their responsibility to permit the Mission to start its work,

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64/ See A/46/231, annex, appendix.

65/ See A/46/550-S/23127, annex.

66/ A/47/975-S/26063, para.5.

67/ A/47/1000-S/26297, annex.

Recognizing the importance of the measures adopted by the Security Council with a view to reaching a settlement of the Haitian crisis,

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Taking into account its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having regard to the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1993 68/ informing the Security Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the metropolitan police of Port-au-Prince, have not complied with the Governors Island Agreement, and also the reports submitted by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti on 25 October and 18 November 1993 69/ and the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti on 10 November 1993, 70/

Taking note of President Aristede's proposal for a solution to the crisis in Haiti presented before the General Assembly,

Recalling that the aim of the international community remains the prompt re-establishment of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the complete return of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the promotion of social and economic development in Haiti,

Considering that it is urgent to arrive as soon as possible at a definitive settlement of the Haitian crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

1. Strongly condemns again the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in this country;

2. Condemns also all attempts to delay or prevent the immediate reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the constitutional President of Haiti;

3. Declares again to be unacceptable any entity arising from this unlawful situation and demands the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as full implementation of the National Constitution, and consequently complete respect for human rights in Haiti;

4. Supports energetically the process of political dialogue carried out under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in order to resolve the political crisis in Haiti;

5. Asserts that the Governors Island Agreement continues to be the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti;

6. Asserts once again that the solution of the Haitian crisis must take into account resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States;

7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 71/

68/ S/26573.

69/ A/48/532, annex; and A/48/532/Add.1, annex.

70/ A/48/561, annex.

71/ S/26573.

8. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to do his utmost to bring back the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as rapidly as possible;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti in accordance with the Governors Island Agreement;

10. Recalls the obligation of all Member States to comply fully and effectively with the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993;

11. Encourages the States Members of the United Nations to offer their support anew in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by adopting measures consistent with resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States, acting in particular on strengthening representative democracy, constitutional order and also the trade embargo against Haiti;

12. Expresses its profound concern for the fate of the Haitian people and reasserts that the Haitian military authorities are fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement;

13. Confirms once again that the international community intends to increase technical, economic and financial cooperation when constitutional order has been established in Haiti, by supporting implementation of economic and social development and in order to strengthen the institutions upon whom it is incumbent to dispense justice and guarantee democracy, political stability and economic development;

14. Affirms its support for the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and his Prime Minister;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by mid-February, during a resumption of its forty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Decides to remain seized of this matter until a solution to the situation is found.

Annex 4

48/100. World Summit for Social Development

Date: 20 December 1993 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/48/627

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, by which it decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development, agreed on the objectives and core issues of the Summit and, inter alia, established a Preparatory Committee,

Recalling also the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993 on the question of the World Summit for Social Development and the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session, 87/

Recalling further the decision taken by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session to convene the World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, preceded by a meeting of personal representatives of heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives specifically designated by Governments, from 6 to 10 March 1995, 88/

Considering that the World Summit for Social Development and its preparatory process should strengthen efforts by all countries to promote policies for the enhancement of social integration in all societies, the alleviation and reduction of poverty and the expansion of productive employment,

Considering also the contributions of non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the need to facilitate the work of the substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the summary prepared by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the deliberations of the Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993 89/ and of Commission for Social Development resolution 33/1 of 17 February 1993; 90/

2. Also takes note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its organizational session; 91/

87/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4 (E/1993/24), chap. II.

88/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24), annex II, decision 9.

89/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. II.B.

90/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 4 (E/1993/24), chap. I.D.

91/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24).

3. Calls upon all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/92, to appoint personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives to participate in the first session of the Preparatory Committee;

4. Invites all States to contribute generously to the voluntary Trust Fund established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92 for the additional activities required for the preparation and holding of the World Summit for Social Development, particularly the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

5. Also invites all States to set up national committees or other arrangements for the World Summit for Social Development and to hold meetings for public debate on the core issues to be addressed by the Summit;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary provisions, within existing resources, so that the Preparatory Committee may, if it so decides:

(a) Establish, during its first session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of one week;

(b) Establish, during its second session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks;

(c) Establish, during its third session, two working groups to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General to report to the Preparatory Committee at its first session on the implementation of the programme of public information for the World Summit for Social Development;

8. Invites the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the regional commissions and competent regional organizations, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to inform the Preparatory Committee at its first session about their contributions to the Summit and its preparatory process;

9. Calls upon the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations and those accredited to the Summit and its preparatory process to contribute fully to the work of the Preparatory Committee and to the Summit;

10. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit.

Annex 5

48/108. **Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women**

Date: 20 December 1993 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/48/629

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, inter alia, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 122/ for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolutions 46/98 of 16 December 1991 and 47/95 of 16 December 1992,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since the adoption of its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available to the programme on the advancement of women of the Secretariat are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Taking into account resolutions 36/8 of 20 March 1992 and 37/7 of 25 March 1993, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, on the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Bearing in mind the important role non-governmental organizations play in all activities for the advancement of women and the fact that some of them, especially those from developing countries, do not enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council,

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122/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Noting with satisfaction that the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women have entered a substantive stage, that the relevant United Nations bodies, the host country, China, and other countries all attach great importance to the preparation of the Conference and that the various preparatory activities are being conducted in an in-depth and comprehensive manner,

Considering that 1994 will be a year of crucial importance to the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, that the Commission on the Status of Women will hold an inter-sessional working group to deliberate the content of the Platform for Action and that the five regional commissions will convene their respective regional preparatory meetings for the Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 123/

2. Reaffirms paragraph 2 of section I of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement the Strategies would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, inadequate use of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. Urges Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. Calls again upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy, for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment, information and science and technology;

5. Reaffirms the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the Year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, health and education", and urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. Requests the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-eighth and subsequent sessions, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work of forthcoming major international conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. Also requests the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for the integration of women's roles and perspective, as well as needs, concerns and aspirations into the entire development process when considering the priority theme of development;

8. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women of all ages in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

9. Emphasizes once again the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies through meeting women's practical and strategic needs;

123/ A/48/413.

10. Strongly urges that particular attention be given by the competent United Nations organizations and Governments to the special needs of women with disabilities, to elderly women and also to women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children;

11. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas 124/ and urges the international community and the competent United Nations bodies and organs to place more emphasis on the sharp increase in the incidence of poverty among rural women;

12. Welcomes the recommendations on women, environment and development in all programme areas, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 24 of Agenda 21, entitled "Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development"; 125/

13. Urges organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations to ensure active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development, and requests Governments to consider nominating women as representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development; 126/

14. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 127/ bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey on the Role of Women in Development to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1994 and a final version in 1994;

16. Requests Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

124/ A/48/187-E/1993/76.

125/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

126/ See resolution 47/191.

127/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

19. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

20. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to examine the implications of the World Conference on Human Rights and the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference 128/ for its central role in matters related to women's rights within the United Nations system and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its 1994 session;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Commission on the Status of Women, for consideration at its thirty-eighth session, on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to ensure that relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups, regularly address violations of women's human rights, including gender-specific abuses;

22. Recognizes that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women 129/ is essential to the attainment of full respect for women's rights and is an important contribution to efforts aimed at achieving the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to lend support to the convening of the regional preparatory meetings so as to lay a good foundation for the Fourth World Conference on Women;

24. Also requests the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to give more support to the Division for the Advancement of Women, acting as secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, by providing sufficient financial and human resources and giving wide publicity about the Conference and its preparatory activities;

25. Appeals to countries to compile their national reports in earnest and to forward them in time, both to their respective regional commissions and to the secretariat of the Conference;

26. Invites the Secretary-General to play a more active role in appealing to countries to contribute to the Trust Fund for the World Conference on Women, in order to finance additional activities of the preparatory process and the Conference itself, in particular the participation of least developed countries in the Conference and its preparatory meetings;

27. Recommends the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission on the Status of Women and urges Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-desegregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system with a view to preparing, in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics; 130/

28. Endorses the recommendation contained in resolution 36/8 of 20 March 1992 of the Commission on the Status of Women, that regional preparatory conferences include in their agendas the issue of women in public life, as well as the request that the Secretary-General include information on the decision-making position of women in public life and in the fields of science and technology in the preparation of the priority theme on peace: "Women in international decision-making", for the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, in 1995;

29. Requests the Secretary-General to make available for the Fourth World Conference on Women reports and decisions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development;

128/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

129/ See resolution 48/104.

130/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

30. Decides, taking into account resolution 37/7 of 25 March 1993 of the Commission on the Status of Women, to adopt the modalities for the participation in and contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory process by the non-governmental organizations, particularly those from the developing countries, set out in the annex to the present resolution;

31. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995, on the extent to which gender concerns have been included in the activities of the relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups;

32. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

ANNEX

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory body

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that express the wish to attend the Conference and the meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, acting as its preparatory body, will be accredited for participation. Others wishing to be accredited may apply to the Conference secretariat for this purpose in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) The secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women will be responsible for the receipt and preliminary evaluation, in accordance with the provisions set out below, of requests from non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the Conference and the Commission on the Status of Women when it is acting as the preparatory body;

(b) All such applications must be accompanied by information on the competence of the organization and on its relevance to the work of the preparatory body, indicating the particular areas of the Conference preparations to which such competence and relevance pertain, and should include the following:

(i) Purposes of the organization;

(ii) Information on its programmes and activities in areas relevant to the Conference and on the country or countries in which those programmes and activities are carried out;

(iii) Confirmation of its activities at the national and/or the international level;

(iv) Copies of its annual reports with financial statements and a list of members of the governing body and their country of nationality;

(v) A description of its membership, indicating the total number of members of the governing body and their country of nationality;

(c) Non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation will be asked to confirm their interest in the goals and objectives of the Conference;

(d) In cases where the Conference secretariat believes, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with the present document, that an organization has established its competence and relevance to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body, it will recommend to the Commission that the organization be accredited. In cases where the Conference secretariat does not recommend the granting of accreditation, it will make such information available to members of the Commission at least one week prior to the start of each session;

(e) The Commission on the Status of Women will decide on all proposals for accreditation within twenty-four hours of the Conference secretariat's recommendations having been taken up by the Commission in plenary session. Should a decision not be taken within that period, interim accreditation will be accorded until such time as a decision is taken;

(f) A non-governmental organization that has been granted accreditation to attend one session of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body may attend all future sessions and the Conference;

(g) In recognition of the intergovernmental nature of the Fourth World Conference on Women, non-governmental organizations have no negotiating role in the work of the Conference and its preparatory process;

(h) Relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may be given the opportunity briefly to address the Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory body in plenary meeting and its subsidiary bodies. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may also ask to speak briefly at such meetings. If the number of requests is too large, the Commission will request that non-governmental organizations form themselves into constituencies, with each constituency speaking through one spokesperson. Any oral intervention by a non-governmental organization should, in accordance with normal United Nations practice, be made at the discretion of the Chairman and with the consent of the Commission;

(i) Relevant non-governmental organizations may, at their own expense, make written presentations in the official languages of the United Nations during the preparatory process, as they deem appropriate. Those written presentations will not be issued as official documents unless they are in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference.

Annex 6

48/161. **The situation in Central America: Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development**

Date: 20 December 1993 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/48/L.21/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and its own resolutions, particularly resolution 47/118 of 18 December 1992, in which it recognized that there remained in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development and the need for a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to channel support to the efforts of the Central American Governments, as well as the desirability of increasing support by providing resources for the consolidation of the objectives set, in order to prevent the region's material limitations from diminishing or reversing the progress made,

Recognizing the importance and validity of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents in the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", adopted at the Esquipulas II summit meeting on 7 August 1987, 135/ and the agreements adopted at the subsequent summit meetings, especially the commitments undertaken at the summit meeting in Guatemala on 29 October 1993, which established a framework of priorities for the consolidation of peace and human development in Central America based on democratic participation and the identification of fundamentally new courses of action which call for a new strategy reflecting the concept of integrated and sustained human development,

Aware of the importance of supporting the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments for the consolidation of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and bearing in mind that the Central American Integration System constitutes the institutional framework for subregional integration through which integrated development can be promoted in an effective, orderly and coherent manner,

Convinced of the hopes that inspire the people of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and social justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience while fully respecting the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of the peace-keeping operations that have been carried out in Central America pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing also the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained by means of new and innovative initiatives,

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135/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085.

Reaffirming the belief that there can be no peace in Central America without development or democracy, which are essential for transforming the region and realizing the hope of the Central American peoples and Governments that Central America may become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Emphasizing the important role of international cooperation in helping to implement the decisions adopted at the summit meetings of Central American Presidents in order to consolidate peace with human development and social justice,

Stressing the importance of honouring the commitments to accelerate the establishment of a new model of regional security in Central America as established in the Tegucigalpa Protocol, which established the Central American Integration System, and bearing in mind the institutional changes that have taken place in the armed forces in Central America,

Noting with concern the recent acts of violence, with possible political motives, in El Salvador which may, if measures to halt them are not taken, jeopardize the peace process initiated under the 1992 Peace Agreements,

Noting with interest the steps taken by both the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional with the Secretary-General and officials of countries that support the peace process, together with the initial steps taken by the Government of El Salvador and the decision of the Secretary-General to have the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador collaborate with the competent authorities in conducting immediately a full, impartial and reliable investigation of illegal armed groups, which would result in the determination of responsibility for the acts of violence that could reverse and obstruct the implementation of the Peace Agreements,

Convinced of the importance of achieving a negotiated political solution to the situation in Guatemala and of resuming the talks between the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca and the Government of Guatemala in order to end the internal armed confrontation in the shortest possible time and to bring about national reconciliation and full respect for human rights, in keeping with the wishes of the Guatemalan people,

Noting with satisfaction that the obstacles that led to the recent institutional crisis between the legislative and the executive branches in Guatemala have been overcome,

Bearing in mind the efforts made by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a broad national dialogue as the best way to consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development in that country,

Welcoming with satisfaction the adoption of its resolution 48/8 of 22 October 1993, entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of war and natural disasters", in which it recognized the exceptional circumstances prevailing in Nicaragua,

Recognizing that the consolidation of peace in Nicaragua is a key factor in the Central American peace process as well as the urgent need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support it needs to continue promoting its economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to strengthen democracy and overcome the aftermath of war and recent natural disasters,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various government and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America as well as the importance for the gradual transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiatives of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three) through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that the process established by the International Conference on Central American Refugees will be completed in May 1994 and that the United Nations Development Programme has assumed the role of lead agency in completing unfinished programmes, as well as the eventual depletion of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, through which both the United Nations system and the international community, and especially the cooperating countries, have supported the Central American peace process,

Noting with concern that events have occurred in Central America that may hinder the consolidation of a firm and lasting peace,

Aware that Central America is facing a difficult transition period requiring every effort of Governments and the various sectors of the Central American countries, as well as support from the international community in overcoming the underlying structural causes that gave rise to the crisis in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1993 on the situation in Central America, 136/

Bearing in mind the initiative of the Central American Presidents to convene an international conference on peace and development in Central America, contained in the Declaration adopted at the fourteenth summit meeting held in Guatemala in October 1993,

1. Commends the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at summit meetings since 1987, urges them to continue with their efforts to consolidate a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support for the initiatives and efforts of the Central American Governments;

2. Supports the decision of the Central American Governments to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, as set out in the Tegucigalpa Protocol, and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and full respect for human rights;

3. Takes note of the Declaration adopted by the Central American Presidents at their fourteenth summit meeting and shares the view that an opportunity exists in Central America to translate into reality the relation of interdependence between peace and development, which would constitute a historic achievement and a frame of reference useful in the settlement of disputes and the consolidation of peace and democracy through integrated and sustained development;

4. Welcomes with satisfaction the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth within a context of human development as well as the progress achieved in strengthening democracy in the region, as amply demonstrated by the forthcoming elections to be held shortly in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama;

5. Emphasizes the functioning of the Central American Integration System since 1 February 1993 and the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat, expresses its full support for the efforts made by the Central American countries to stimulate and broaden the integration process in the context of the Central American Integration System and calls on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to the Central American countries so that they may promote and strengthen sustained subregional integration and achieve their fundamental goal;

136/ A/48/586.

6. Notes with interest the proposals to establish a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces, the pre-eminence of civilian authority, the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of sustained development, protection of the environment and the elimination of violence, corruption, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and weapons;

7. Calls upon the international community and the United Nations system to expand its technical and financial support for the professionalization of the police forces of the Central American countries in order to safeguard democratic institutions;

8. Reiterates its appreciation for the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encourages them to continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the commitments subscribed to by the Parties to the Peace Agreement in El Salvador, including efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for the reconstruction and development of the country, which are indispensable to the consolidation of peace and democracy there;

9. Reiterates its appreciation also to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America and other interested Governments, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to implement the Peace Agreement, and urges them to continue to support them until the full implementation of the agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about;

10. Takes note with concern of the acts of violence that have occurred in recent months in El Salvador, which could indicate the resurgence of illegal armed groups, as well as of the delay in the implementation of specific provisions of the Peace Agreement, and in this regard highlights the importance of complying with the agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional concerning the need to accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Agreement and urges all political forces to cooperate to this end;

11. Calls upon the Government of El Salvador and all other institutions involved in the electoral process to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free, representative and irreproachable, as they constitute an essential element in the peace process;

12. Reiterates the importance of resuming, in the shortest possible time, the negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, bearing in mind the progress and agreements achieved up to May 1993, expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Representative for their participation in the peace process in Guatemala, and requests him to continue his support to that process;

13. Takes note in this context of the Peace Plan of the President of Guatemala;

14. Expresses its appreciation to the international community and encourages it to continue providing the necessary assistance for the people of Guatemala to achieve, in the shortest possible time, its aspirations of peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development;

15. Calls upon all political groups in Nicaragua to pursue, by means of the national dialogue promoted by the Government, their efforts to conclude agreements for the consolidation of democracy, reconstruction and national reconciliation;

16. Supports the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua is making to consolidate peace, and endorses the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies will provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country;

17. Welcomes with interest the initiative by the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of an active group of friendly countries to play a particularly important role in supporting the reactivation of the economic and social development of the country, which will facilitate the strengthening of its institutional and democratic structures, and requests the Secretary-General to give his full support to that initiative;

18. Stresses the importance of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States and the Central American countries within the Ministerial Conference in support of the efforts of the Central American countries in their quest for peace, consolidation of democracy and sustained development;

19. Stresses also the importance of the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Central American countries with all possible support for the consolidation of peace in the region;

21. Requests the agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme, and the international institutions, to consider providing the necessary resources for the establishment of an updated, new regional programme through arrangements to be defined jointly by the Central American countries and the cooperation community as part of a new development strategy, given the need to anticipate the eventual depletion of resources from the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and the need to prevent any reversal of the achievements in Central America thus far and consolidate peace in the region through comprehensive and sustained development;

22. Recognizes the importance of the programmes undertaken in the context of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America to strengthen democratic institutions and modernize State infrastructure, telecommunications, agricultural development, environmental protection and human development;

23. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for carrying out her mandate under the International Conference on Central American Refugees and its support for the United Nations Development Programme as it completes the unfinished programmes within an integral framework for sustained development with a human face;

24. Notes with interest the proposal to convene an international conference for peace and development in Central America, the primary objectives of which would be to assess the status of the peace process, cooperation and technical assistance needs and the financing required for the region to become one of peace, freedom, democracy and development and in this context expresses its satisfaction at the holding of an international technical meeting on Central America at United Nations Headquarters on 16 November 1993, with the participation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America, cooperating countries and international institutions;

25. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

26. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex 7

48/162. **Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields**

Date: 20 December 1993 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/48/L.33

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/264 of 11 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992,

Recalling its resolutions 57 (I) of 11 December 1946, 304 (IV) of 16 November 1949, 417 (V) of 1 December 1950, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2813 (XXVI) and 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/170 of 21 December 1976, 34/104 of 14 December 1979 and 36/244 of 28 April 1982, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, and other relevant resolutions,

1. Adopts the texts contained in the annexes to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields starting in 1994;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in view of the decision to enlarge the role of the Council, to strengthen the secretariat of the Council in order to enable it to provide the necessary support to the Council;

5. Invites the specialized agencies, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures for restructuring within their respective areas of competence, as appropriate;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

ANNEX I

Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations has a unique and paramount role in the promotion of international cooperation for development. In the present historical context, the end of the cold war, the increasing interdependence of nations, the increasing globalization of the world economy, and the growing linkages between economic, social and related issues, the need for an enhanced role for the United Nations in international cooperation for development has multiplied manifold. This, on one hand, entails strengthening the role of the United Nations in promoting international economic cooperation for development as envisaged in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, on the other, restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

2. The United Nations has established goals, targets and programmes for action in the economic, social and related fields. Important milestones of global consensus to promote international economic cooperation include the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 137/ adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, held from 23 April to 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 138/ the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", 139/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 140/ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 141/ adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990. The various conventions and consensus agreements, especially Agenda 21, 142/ which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the level of heads of State and Government, mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development. All these landmarks together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development.

3. Each country is responsible for its own economic policies for development, in accordance with its specific situation and conditions. Reactivation of economic growth and development in all countries requires concerted efforts by the international community. In this context, particular attention should be given to the growth and development needs of developing countries. Concerns of countries with economies in transition should also be addressed. The policies and actions of the major industrialized countries profoundly influence world economic growth and the international economic environment. They should continue to make efforts to promote sustained and sustainable growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that should benefit other countries, particularly the developing countries.

137/ Resolution S-18/3, annex, of 1 May 1990.

138/ Resolution 45/199, annex, of 21 December 1990.

139/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

140/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II, of 18 December 1991.

141/ See A/CONF.147/18.

142/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), vol. 1, resolution I, annex II.

4. The coordination of macroeconomic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries. In this context, efforts should be made to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustained and sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible.

5. The United Nations is a unique forum where, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all States and the universality of its membership, the community of nations can address all issues in an integrated manner. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have a vital role to play in furthering the analytical work of relevance to the implementation of global consensus on international economic cooperation, in promoting and securing the international cooperation needed and in providing technical assistance. The international development system should be given greater coherence by closer inter-agency cooperation and coordination and by organizational measures, including guidelines on reporting, that strengthen the contribution of the system to development. There is also an urgent need to discuss ways of enabling the specialized agencies, which make an indispensable contribution to development, to perform better their mandated functions on the basis of enhanced coordination guidance from the Council. Efforts should be made to promote greater coordination and cooperation among the various components of the United Nations system.

6. The United Nations has also a substantial programme of operational activities through which it provides technical and other assistance for development. There is a continuing need to improve the quality and impact of these activities of the United Nations.

II. PRINCIPLES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION

7. The basic principles and guidelines for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields were established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and reaffirmed in resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992. This effort should also take into account the thrust and principles of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as contained in the annex to Assembly resolution S-18/3, and Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and other relevant resolutions. The current reform and all future efforts at reform should respect and build upon those resolutions and should be in conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which is based upon the sovereign equality of all its Members.

III. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

A. Complementarity between the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies

8. The objective is to enhance the complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and the work of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter, in order to avoid the present overlapping and unnecessary duplication of work, debates and items between these two organs and their subsidiary bodies.

9. Both principal organs should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the economic, social and related fields.

10. In order to ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system effectively assist the recipient countries in their development efforts, improvements are needed at both the policy-making and the operational levels.

1. The role of the General Assembly

11. The General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Chapter IX of the Charter. It is the main forum where Governments pursue the development dialogue, which includes all these issues, in its political context. The purpose of the dialogue is to take an integrated view of matters relating to the economic, social and related fields in order to build and deepen the political understanding required for enhanced international development cooperation, to generate impulses for action and to launch initiatives.

2. The role of the Economic and Social Council

12. The functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are provided for in Chapters IX and X of the Charter and as elaborated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. With the adoption and implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 46/235, the Council has been significantly revitalized. The following additional measures will further strengthen the Council:

(a) High-level segment

13. As established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/264, the high-level segment of the Council's substantive session shall continue to consider one or more major economic and/or social policy themes, with the participation of Ministers. It should also carry out a one-day policy dialogue and discussion with the heads of financial and trade institutions. In this connection, these institutions are invited to furnish relevant special reports and studies on the selected themes, within their respective mandates and areas of expertise, as well as on important developments in the world economy and in international economic cooperation, in accordance with the agreements signed between them and the United Nations.

(b) Coordination segment

14. The coordination segment shall continue to deal with one or more themes selected at the organizational session of the Council, as established in Assembly resolution 45/264, and will take up coordination matters arising from subsidiary bodies, principal organs and specialized agencies in the economic, social and related fields. Following the coordination segment there should be agreed conclusions containing specific recommendations to the various parts of the United Nations system for their implementation, in accordance with resolution 45/264. In accordance with the present resolution and resolution 45/264, the Secretary-General should arrange to inform the Council at its following substantive session of steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.

(c) Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

15. In order to improve the quality and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations and to promote an integrated approach in this field, this segment shall provide coordination and guidance so as to ensure that the policies formulated by the Assembly, particularly during the triennial policy review of operational activities, are appropriately implemented on a system-wide basis. The work of the operational activities segment would include a high-level meeting, open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, including ministerial participation, to provide an opportunity for policy makers to engage in broad consultations on international development cooperation. Specific arrangements will be decided upon by the Council at its organizational session. The outcome of this segment shall be reflected, inter alia, in the adoption of decisions and resolutions.

16. This segment will have the following functions:

(a) To provide the United Nations system with cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance on a system-wide basis, including objectives, priorities and strategies, in the implementation of the policies formulated by the General Assembly in the field of operational activities;

(b) To monitor the division of labour between and cooperation within the bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the development funds and programmes, to include the conduct of field-level coordination, and make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly, as well as to provide guidance, where appropriate, to the system;

(c) To review and evaluate the reports on the work of the development funds and programmes, including the assessment of their overall impact, with a view to enhancing the operational activities of the United Nations on a system-wide basis;

(d) To undertake preparatory work for the triennial policy review of operational activities by the Assembly;

(e) To review the operationally relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other relevant bodies in the light of policies established by the General Assembly, in order to incorporate them, as appropriate, into the operational activities of the United Nations;

(f) To provide orientation and recommendations to the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms and to support and enhance their role.

(d) General segment

17. The Economic and Social Committees of the Council shall be subsumed into the plenary as of 1994. Thus, the Council shall supervise the activities of its subsidiary bodies by considering and taking appropriate action on their reports and recommendations in the general segment.

18. The general segment shall be so organized as to recognize the distinction between economic and social issues as reflected in the draft agenda. In its consideration of the reports of its subsidiary bodies the Council shall concentrate on the conclusions and the adoption of recommendations and shall refrain from duplicating the substantive debate already held. However, further substantive discussions on specific issues shall be undertaken at the request of one or more Member States.

19. The various segments of the Council's substantive session, particularly the operational activities segment, shall be organized in such a way as to ensure that there is adequate time available for proper discussion of any item on the agenda, including those currently dealt with by the Economic and Social Committees, on the basis of the practice of the Council.

20. Ministerial attendance is encouraged throughout sessions of the Council, particularly in the high-level and operational activities segments of its substantive session.

3. Governing bodies of the United Nations development funds and programmes

21. The current governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards. These Boards shall be responsible for providing inter-governmental support to and supervision of the activities of each fund or programme in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with the respective responsibility as set out in the Charter, and for ensuring that they are responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. The Boards will be subject to the authority of the Council. The need for a separate Executive Board for the United Nations Population Fund shall be further considered in the light of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994.

22. The functions of each Executive Board shall be the following:

(a) To implement the policies formulated by the Assembly and the coordination and guidance received from the Council;

(b) To receive information from and give guidance to the head of each fund or programme on the work of each organization;

(c) To ensure that the activities and operational strategies of each fund or programme are consistent with the overall policy guidance set forth by the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with their respective responsibility as set out in the Charter;

(d) To monitor the performance of the fund or programme;

(e) To approve programmes, including country programmes, and projects with respect to the World Food Programme, as appropriate;

(f) To decide on administrative and financial plans and budgets;

(g) To recommend new initiatives to the Council and, through the Council, to the Assembly as necessary;

(h) To encourage and examine new programme initiatives;

(i) To submit annual reports to the Council at its substantive session, which could include recommendations, where appropriate, for improvement of field-level coordination.

23. The agendas and deliberations of the Executive Boards shall reflect the functions set forth in paragraph 22 above.

24. Membership of each Executive Board shall be with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, with a view to ensuring the most effective and broadest participation. The number of seats on each Board shall take into account the need for the effective conduct of the work of each Board.

25. The Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and subject to the provisions of paragraph 30 below, the World Food Programme, shall have 36 members each, as follows: 8 from African States, 7 from Asian States, 4 from Eastern European States, 5 from Latin America and Caribbean States and 12 from Western European and other States.

26. Each Executive Board shall meet in an annual session at such time as it determines.

27. The regular meetings of the Boards, which shall be held between the annual sessions, shall be held at the premises of the headquarters of the respective organization as of the date when such premises are rendered possible to accommodate such meetings. The Executive Boards of the funds and programmes are encouraged to make the necessary facilities available as soon as possible without prejudice to the resources of existing programmes and projects. Right of participation in the deliberations of the Board meetings, without the right to vote, shall also be reserved to a member State when its country programme is under consideration. The Executive Board may also invite member States of the respective funds and programmes and participants who manifest a special interest in the item or items under consideration to participate in the deliberations without the right to vote. Decision-making shall continue to be according to existing rules and the practice of striving for consensus should be encouraged.

28. In order to secure transparency of the system, improved modalities should be developed by the funds and programmes for regular informal briefings and improved information for all member States of the respective funds and programmes.

29. In order to ensure an effective and efficient interaction between the Assembly, the Council and the individual Executive Boards, each Board will submit an annual report to the Council at its substantive session on its programmes and activities. This report will include a section which follows a common structure on the basis of specific areas designated by the Council or the Assembly.

30. The same arrangements should apply to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme, and consultations between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be undertaken as soon as possible for this purpose, in view of the fact that the World Food Programme is an autonomous joint organ of both. This process should lead to the adoption of parallel resolutions by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

B. Resources for operational activities

31. The fundamental characteristics of operational activities, especially those relating to their financing, as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, especially resolution 47/199, are reaffirmed.

32. As part of the overall reform process, there is a need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as stated in General Assembly resolution 47/199. Any new funding system should include mechanisms for all participating countries to demonstrate their responsibility and commitment to the programmes and funds. Such mechanisms should distinguish between the financing arrangements for contributions by developed countries and others in a position to do so, as against the capacity for voluntary contributions from developing countries.

33. To facilitate the development of such a system, the Secretary-General is requested to review and analyse possible changes and improvements in the present funding system, including, but not limited to, multi-year negotiated pledges, and to submit a report with his recommendations in April 1994. The report could include, if possible, an assessment of the likely impact of each option on the overall level of funding and on the level of contributions.

34. The process would include consultations to be held in New York in May 1994 for a period of no more than five days and negotiations on prospective new modalities for financing in a resumed session of the General Assembly in 1994.

C. Secretariat: the enhanced role and capability of the United Nations Secretariat

35. The Secretariat administrative reforms should take into account the intergovernmental agreements on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields with a view better to serve the activities of Member States in the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

36. The ongoing Secretariat reform process is noted. It has the potential to enhance the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, particularly in the area of research and analysis of global development trends. There is, however, a need to further examine ways and means to enhance the modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields. The Secretary-General is requested to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its 1994 session to this effect, including recommendations on the advantages of establishing a system of integrated reports in the economic, social and related fields.

D. Review

37. Additional efforts shall be made to improve further the functioning of the United Nations in the field of operational activities. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the present resolution as well as of decisions on financing, including the possibility of considering those matters at a high-level meeting of the Council in 1995 and at the fiftieth session of the Assembly.

38. That review will include consideration of the effectiveness of the measures taken to improve the working methods of the Executive Boards, the possible need for a further modification in the size of the Boards and options for further improving the effectiveness and representation on these Boards, taking into account the need to combine universality with efficiency and to ensure transparency in decision-making.

ANNEX II

Division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

A. Guidelines

1. The following guidelines shall be applicable to the division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as of 1994:

(a) The inclusion or deletion of issues and items from the agendas of the Assembly and the Council, as well as the periodicity of their consideration, shall continue to be in accordance with the existing rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council;

(b) Unnecessary duplication of debates and consideration of items and reports in the Assembly and the Council shall be avoided, according to the division of labour between both principal organs;

(c) Work overload in the Second and Third Committees of the Assembly and in the Council shall be avoided through agreed periodicity, such as biennialization and triennialization;

(d) Clustering of consideration of major economic, social and related issues should not preclude the discussion of any specific issue that a delegation may wish to bring up in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure;

(e) Documentation requirements for each session of the Assembly and the Council should be streamlined, and all documents should be made available according to the six-week rule;

(f) Consideration in the Assembly or the Council of reports of their subsidiary bodies should not repeat the substantive debate already held in the subsidiary body, but should concentrate on the adoption of recommendations. Substantive discussion of the report of a subsidiary body should only be undertaken upon the request of a Member State.

B. Reports

2. The preparation of all reports shall take into consideration the division of labour outlined in paragraph 1 above. To that end, reports from subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system must contain sections referring to one or all of the following, as appropriate: (i) monitoring of the implementation of all previous decisions; (ii) policy recommendations; and (iii) coordination recommendations. The pertinent sections of each report should be discussed in the Assembly or the Council according to the responsibilities of each according to the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The total number of reports requested for each year should be reduced. When a biennial programme of work is adopted, the Secretariat should indicate whether it is in a position to provide the documentation in accordance with the six-week rule. If that is not the case, arrangements must be made to ensure that the Secretariat can comply with the six-week rule in regard to all documentation for the economic, social and related fields.

C. Methodology of work of the Second Committee

4. The draft programme of work of the Second Committee should be considered in informal consultations, with the assistance of the bureau of the Council, during the previous session of the Assembly before August. Once that programme of work has been approved by the Committee at its second meeting, the programme of debates should be changed only in extreme circumstances.

5. The same criteria should apply to the Council, whose programme of work should be considered in consultation with the Chairman of the Second Committee.

6. The debates in the Second Committee should be centred around the items listed in section E below.

D. Agenda for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

7. The following items are to be considered by the Council at its annual substantive session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields.

E. Agenda for the Second Committee

8. The following items are to be considered by the Second Committee:

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council. 143/

2. Macroeconomic policy questions: 144/

   (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; 145/

   (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; 146/

   (c) External debt crisis and development; 147/

   (d) International conference on the financing of development;

   (e) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries. 148/

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: 149/

   (a) Trade and development; 150/

   (b) Food and agricultural development; 151/

   (c) Development of the energy resources of developing countries; 152/

   (d) International Conference on Population and Development;

   (e) Human settlements; 153/

   (f) Science and technology for development; 154/

   (g) Business and development; 155/

   (h) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; 156/

   (i) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in the 1990s; 157/

   (j) Industrial development cooperation; 158/

143/ Annual consideration.

144/ Ibid.

145/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

146/ Ibid.

147/ Annual consideration.

148/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

149/ Annual consideration.

150/ Ibid.

151/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

152/ Ibid.

153/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

154/ Ibid.

155/ Ibid.

156/ Annual consideration.

157/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

158/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

(k) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy; 159/

(l) Women in development; 160/

(m) Cultural development;

(n) Human resources development. 161/

4. Environment and sustainable development: 162/

(a) Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(b) Protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind; 163/

(c) Desertification and drought. 164/

5. Operational activities for development: 165/

(a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; 166/

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. 167/

6. Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) United Nations University. 168/

F. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

9. The following questions are to be considered in the plenary of the Assembly as sub-items of an item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance":

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; 169/

(d) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. 170/

159/ Consideration in 1994 and biennially thereafter.

160/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

161/ Ibid.

162/ Annual consideration.

163/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

164/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

165/ Annual consideration.

166/ Consideration in 1995 and triennially thereafter.

167/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

168/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

169/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

170/ This sub-item shall be considered biennially, in even-numbered years.

10. Under that item, the following reports will be discussed:

(a) All reports currently submitted under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations";

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance to all individual countries and regions;

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(e) The reports of the Secretary-General on sub-items (c) and (d) listed in paragraph 9 above.

11. This cluster of questions shall be discussed in the plenary of the General Assembly in a consolidated debate. A debate in plenary on humanitarian and special economic and disaster relief assistance shall be held every year to consider the implementation of resolutions and the pertinent reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions, including the report on assistance to the Palestinian people. Separate and appropriate arrangements, with interpretation services, should be made available in order to organize informal consultations for discussions on new initiatives or follow-up resolutions on this cluster of questions under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly or another issue coordinator to be designated each year for the task. The negotiating mechanisms of the Second Committee may be used if necessary, as appropriate. Efforts should be made to avoid overlapping of meetings of the Second and Third Committees and the plenary meetings at which this cluster of questions is considered.

Annex 8

48/184. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Date: 21 December 1993 Meeting: 86
Adopted without a vote Report: A/48/719

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990, 46/141 of 17 December 1991 and 47/197 of 22 December 1992 related to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Reaffirming also its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, as well as all the declarations, commitments, plans and programmes of action containing provisions related to the eradication of poverty in the framework of activities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 94/ in particular principle 5, Agenda 21, 95/ in particular chapter 3 entitled "Combating poverty", the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, 96/ in particular Principle 7 (a), and all other decisions and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development relating to the eradication of poverty,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in particular in developing countries, is one of the priority development objectives for the 1990s,

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains and that its eradication constitutes an important factor in ensuring sustainable development,

Recognizing the central role that women play in the eradication of poverty and the necessity to address the needs of women in poverty eradication programmes,

Considering that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty, in particular in the least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa and other countries having concentrations of poverty,

Reaffirming the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate better and harmonize their activities in the field of the eradication of poverty, bearing in mind the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, in particular the paragraph dealing with mechanisms and instruments of coordination at the field level,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, 97/

1. Stresses the importance of domestic policies, including effective budgetary policies, to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty through, inter alia, the creation of employment and income-generating programmes, the implementation of food security, health, education, housing and population programmes and the strengthening of national capacity-building execution programmes;

94/ Ibid., annex I.

95/ Ibid., annex II.

96/ Ibid., annex III.

97/ A/48/545.

2. Reaffirms that a supportive international economic environment that takes into account resource flows and structural adjustment programmes, in which social and environmental dimensions are integrated, is vital to the success of efforts of developing countries, in particular, to deal with the eradication of poverty;

3. Invites all countries to undertake national strategies and programmes that are, inter alia, gender sensitive, taking into account cultural, religious and social particularities, for the eradication of poverty that involve more active participation of the targeted communities as well as the most vulnerable groups in initiating, implementing, following up and evaluating specific projects;

4. Reiterates its request to the international community to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, and urges the developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, to agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible, some developed countries having agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, agree to make their best efforts to increase their level of official development assistance;

5. Invites the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to support development programmes in developing countries, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development related to the eradication of poverty, particularly chapter 3 of Agenda 21 98/ entitled "Combating poverty";

6. Requests the Secretary-General to urge the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the framework of the help they give to developing countries, to strengthen their institutional capacities for implementing their poverty eradication programmes and to adopt a coordinated and integrated approach that includes, inter alia, the role and needs of women, with attention to social services, income generation and the increased participation of local communities;

7. Invites preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system, particularly the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to take specific measures and decisions to meet by the early part of the twenty-first century the challenge of the eradication of poverty;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an updated report focusing, inter alia, on the development of appropriate inputs to country programmes by relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, based on information exchange and analysis of the operations of actual programmes and the identification of constraints and weaknesses of operational and coordinating capacities owing to a lack of resources, as well as focusing on elements for the elaboration of multisectoral strategies;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

98/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.